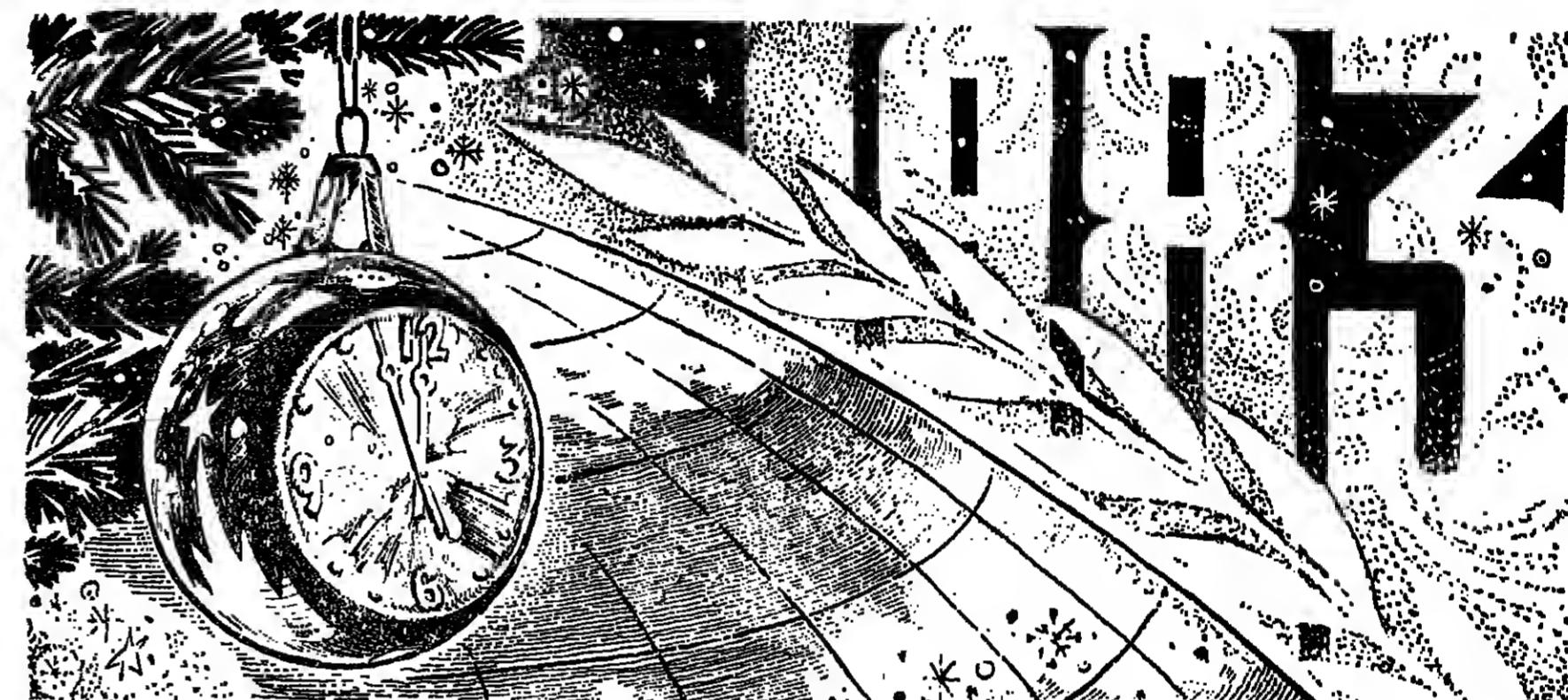


# A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

No. 1 (416), JANUARY 1-3, 1983

Price 5 kopeks



Drawing by Igor Smirnov

## NEW YEAR GREETINGS TO THE SOVIET PEOPLE

The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR have sent a message of greetings to the Soviet people, which says in part the following:

1982 is drawing to an end. For the Soviet people it was a year of creative work to fulfil the history-making decisions of the 24th Congress of the CPSU.

It was the year the Soviet people celebrated the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The anniversary was a vivid and impressive demonstration of the great achievements of socialism, of the triumph of the Leninist national policy and the indestructible friendship and brotherhood of all the peoples of the USSR.

The Soviet country attained its present prosperity and power under the wise leadership of the Party of Communists. The CPSU firmly and steadfastly follows the tested Leninist path. The unanimous support for the internal and foreign policy of the Party and the selfless loyalty of the Soviet people to the ideals of Communism were proved convincingly during the days of parking with Leonid Il'yich Brezhnev.

The Communist Party holds dear and sacred the timeless trust of the working people. It sees the highest purpose of its activities as serving the people, the cause of communism and peace. The unflinching unity of Party and people provides the guarantee for further successes of our socialist Motherland.

The outgoing year was not a simple one for the Soviet people. But a lot was done. The national economy developed on a consistent basis. Hundreds of industrial enterprises went into operation. New giant gas pipelines and high-voltage power lines were built. The implementation of the USSR Food Programme is under way. Soviet science has new achievements to its credit. Measures to raise the material well-being and the cultural level of the Soviet people, as approved by the 26th Congress of the CPSU, are being carried out. About 10 million people have improved their housing conditions.

The decisions taken at the November (1982) Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee and at the Seventh Session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR were adopted by the Soviet people as a militant action programme for the implementation of the tasks of the five-year plan. We are faced by important tasks requiring voluntary work, high organizational standards and conscientious discipline from every Soviet man and woman. We are up to these tasks.

The Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR voice their confidence that workers, collective farmers, intellectuals and all the Soviet people will mark 1983 with many glorious deeds and will further ensure the successful advancement of the country along the Leninist path.

Honour and glory to all whose honest and selfless labour strengthens the economy and defence of the Soviet Union, advances

(Continued on page 4)

## YURI ANDROPOV: NO TASK IS MORE URGENT THAN TO REDUCE THE GROWING THREAT OF NUCLEAR WAR

This was stressed by Yuri Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in an interview he gave to the American political observer Joseph Kingsbury Smith, which we print below.

Q: What would you like to wish the American people for the New Year?

As first of all, I would like to congratulate them on the New Year and to send my best wishes for well-being and happiness to

every American family. This means, first and foremost, the wish that all Americans live in peace and enjoy lasting peace and prosperity, the fruit of peaceful work and of beneficial co-operation.

(Continued on page 4)

## HIGH AWARDS FOR SOVIET SPACE EXPLORERS

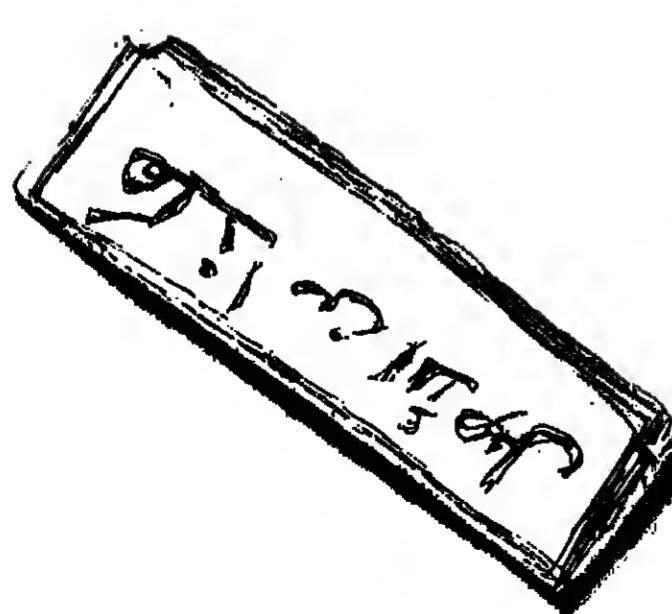
Anatoly Berezovoi and Valeri Lebedev, who made record endurance space flight of 211 days aboard the Salyut 7 space-crafting complex, have returned from the Balkan space centre to the Brezhnev Stellar spaceship.



Yuri Andropov warmly congratulated the two men on their successful flight and on being given the country's highest awards. He also wished them a happy New Year and future success in space exploration for the benefit of the Soviet people.

In a Kremlin ceremony Valeri Lebedev and Anatoly Berezovoi were awarded the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star medals. Anatoly Berezovoi was also awarded the title of Pilot-Commander of the USSR.

Yuri Andropov meets the cosmonauts



# THE WORLD

## NEW YEAR GREETINGS TO THE SOVIET PEOPLE

(Continued from page 1)

science and culture and contributes towards the further well-being of our great Motherland!

The international situation during the past year was complex. Aggressive imperialist circles continued their attempts to subvert the policy of defense, to push states and peoples onto a path of enmity and military antagonism. Under these conditions we firmly declare yet once again: our striving for peace is unshaking. The Soviet Union consistently defends its interests and the interests of our allies and friends.

Being loyal to the peaceful principles and aims of our foreign policy, our country perseveres in its fight against the threat of nuclear war, and stands for the curbing of the arms race. With us are the fraternal countries of socialism and all the peace-loving forces of the planet. The USSR will always be ready for equitable cooperation with any state. We are convinced that the present day difficulties and tensions in the international situation could and should be overcome.

At the same time, we shall exercise unusual vigilance. Those who indulge in military adventures should know that the inviolability of our borders and the borders of our allies has been reliably secured. The Soviet Armed Forces are a powerful factor for peace and security of the peoples.

Celebrating the New Year, we extend our best greetings to the working people in socialist countries. Strengthening of the socialist community will continue to be a priority with our Party and state.

We send our heartfelt greetings to Communists throughout the world and to all the fighters against imperialism, reaction and war, as well as to all the good friends of our country.

The Soviet people are looking forward to the future with confidence. Let the New Year bring happiness and joy to all the Soviet people and to every family.

— Our New Year greetings to the heroic working class to collective farmers and the people's intelligentsia!

— New Year to the Party veterans, to the war veterans and the veterans of labour!

— Must credit greetings to Soviet women, the glorious daughters of their Motherland, selfless workers and ardent patriots!

— Best wishes to our glorious youth!

— We send our warmest greetings to the brave members of the Soviet Armed Forces who vigilantly protect the peaceful work of the Soviet people!

— Our seasonal greetings to all those who are on duty on this New Year and to those who are working far from their Motherland! A Happy New Year, Comrades, and a New Happiness!

## CHRISTMAS MESSAGE FROM PATRIARCH PIMEN

Patriarch Pimen of Moscow and All Russia has sent a Christmas and New Year message to the clergy and all the believers of the Russian Orthodox Church.

In the joy of holiday we shall all continue in the New Year, like before, to work creatively in the glory of God and to the benefit of our great and dear Fatherland, the message reads.

## VIEWPOINT

Vladimir KUDELIN

## Lebanon: WHEN WILL THE OCCUPIERS LEAVE?

Even though it's been over six months since Israel invaded Lebanon, the situation there is still tense and volatile. The criminal war unleashed by Tel Aviv against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples took 72,000 lives, primarily those of women, children and old men, and cost the country, according to the latest estimates, 15 to 18 thousand million dollars in property damage.

Israel still occupies nearly half the country, setting up its own rules there, attempting to undermine the authority of the central government and causing the civilians much anxiety and suffering.

Tel Aviv proposes to further tighten its grip on the nation on another period, building up its positions in the Bekaa Valley of eastern Lebanon, with new military contingents. Tanks,

armoured personnel vehicles and other military hardware.

In the mountains of Lebanon and in other parts of the republic the aggressors have been inflicting bloody armed clashes between Lebanese and religious communities in which dozens of civilians have died and hundreds were injured. Tel Aviv's provocative actions are meant to justify the need for Israeli presence in the country under the false pretense of ensuring order and restoring peace.

Lebanese president Amin Gemayel, wrote the local paper "Al-Safir", charged Israel with seeking to erode the nation by inciting communal strife. Tel Aviv, he argued, is using the clashes as a tool of aggression and blackmail against Lebanon.

It is brazenly ignoring the relevant UN Security Council



New Year celebrations military style.

Drawing by Yuri Andropov

## Yuri Andropov: No task is more urgent than to reduce the growing threat of nuclear war

(Continued from page 1)

operation with all the other peoples. The Soviet and American peoples have only one common enemy—the threat of war and everything that exacerbates it.

The Soviet Union wants peace to be preserved and strengthened and it does all it can to achieve this, being well aware that today there is no more important task in international politics than to remove the growing threat of nuclear war from control and then stop the arms race.

I would like to wish that America makes its own contribution, one that would be worthy of it as a great nation towards stronger peace and friendship among peoples, rather than indulging in spurring on the arms race or launching up warlike sentiment.

Q: What major cooperative measures do you think could be taken between the USSR and the United States in the interests of world peace and of an improvement in Soviet-American relations?

A: I believe that our two countries could take part in many joint enterprises which could be

useful to both of them, and to other countries and peoples. For instance the mutual reduction of troops and armaments in Central Europe; cooperation in the removal of the most dangerous hotbeds of military conflict, such as in the Middle East, etc.

That is exactly the purpose behind the Soviet proposals including those we put forward recently. I will remind you of the gist of these proposals, which is very simple and logical. We propose to put an end to the further buildup of strategic weapons by both sides, i.e., to freeze them at their present levels, and then to reduce the arsenals of both sides by 25 per cent bringing them down to equal levels, and then to proceed further and carry out new reductions.

Q: Do you think that through continuing negotiations the differences dividing the approach of the governments of the Soviet Union and the United States to nuclear armaments can be sufficiently reduced so as to create conditions favourable for arriving at a compromise agreement?

A: I certainly do. Objectively, there is every possibility for this since there are solutions to the problems which are being negotiated, solutions which would

not damage the interests of either party, but lead to radical reductions in armaments by both sides to the greater benefit of universal peace and stability.

In nuclear weapons, we propose different measures for the zone of Europe. Either to have no such weapons there—or tactical medium-range or tactical, belonging either to the Soviet Union or to NATO countries. This would be a "zero option", so to speak for both sides. Or else, both sides could reduce their medium-range weapons in Europe, including missiles or aircraft carrying nuclear weapons, by more than two-thirds. In addition, the opposing Soviet and American missiles should not be there at all, while the USSR should retain as many medium-range missiles as are at the disposal of Britain and France.

In aircraft, too, we are at a considerably lower level than at present. This means that in the zone of Europe, we do not want to have a single missile or aircraft more than those possessed by NATO countries.

We would like to hope that the United States will respond to this just and constructive position by a show of good will. This would help ensure the success of the negotiations. Such a success, I am sure, would make 1983 a good year for the whole of man's year.

Q: Former President Richard Nixon has called for a summit meeting between you and the American President. What is your reaction to this?

Another gold award was added recently to the collection of gold medals belonging to celebrated Brazilian football player Pelé — this time the award was made for his active part in the literacy drive, though he cannot claim to have taught a single person to read and write. Pelé still deserves the medal for his book, "I Am Pelé", a virtually nationwide readership, and many began to study ABC in order to be able to read it. The medal was presented to Pelé by the Brazilian Ministry of Culture and Education.

The Israeli aggression is isolating the US new possibilities to infiltrate the region, acquiring and bolstering its positions there to force a allied on the Arab East. Washington is using its "strategic ally", Tel Aviv, to derive maximum benefits from this chance.

# THE WORLD

## A rebuff to Western dictate

Debt Prime Minister Indira Gandhi gave a resolute rebuff to Western attempts to try and exert pressure upon India by threats of stopping economic and financial aid. Such threats cannot intimidate our country, said the head of the Indian government, speaking to Bangalore. Today, India is 90 per cent self-sufficient, receiving only 10 per cent of required resources from abroad. But it also received this aid, the Indian people will work ever harder to provide all the necessary requirements for their country, stressed L. Gandhi.

To the photo: the back of this military lorry carrying peaceful troops bears the following hypocritical words: "The Guatemalan army in the service of the people".

From "Long og folk"

## TERROR FOR EXPORT

Washington, 10 August. Israel was the world's seventh biggest exporter of weapons and it continues an active search for new markets. Despite the secrecy surrounding the figures concerning Israel's trade in weapons, its volume is now estimated to be far in excess of 1,000 million dollars worth. The main part of these exports goes to countries with reactionary fascist regimes where the United States does not dare sell its own weapons fearing tradition and protests from the world community, in cases like

this, Israel comes onto the scene as representing American interests.

For a long time, Israel has been a supplier of weapons to dictatorial regimes fighting against their own people. Among its clients are Chile, South Africa, El Salvador, Paraguay, Guatemala and Honduras. "The Christian Science Monitor" admitted in a comment that Israel has turned into an accomplice in the policies of terror and genocide pursued by the ruling regimes in these countries against their own people.

The prime minister said that over the years of India's independence, it has achieved great success in the economy's development and in the solution of important social problems earning her well-deserved authority. The republic's achievements have been recognized even by those countries which were once critics of the way of its socio-economic development chosen by the Indians. Now India can tackle her tasks independently.

**FACTS AND EVENTS**

• The Council of Ministers of the Yemen Arab Republic has decided to introduce compulsory schooling for persons aged below 45. At present, 40 per cent of the population in the country can neither read or

write. The Ecuadorian daily "Ulterior Noticias" writes that during the eleven months of 1982 the Pinocchio secret police arrested in Chile 4,450 supporters of the regime of whom 16 were killed and many subjected to cruel tortures.

• The European Parliament in Strasbourg rejected by an overwhelming majority of votes a move to allow the community's allocations to comparable Britain for her previous 1,000-million-dollar contributions.

• Afghan citizen Ismail, who served as deputy chief of the security service at the American embassy in Kabul and also in the pay of the network in the Afghan capital have cast a new light on the dirty methods employed by the United States in waging an undeclared war against Afghanistan.

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• In August 1981, a security officer at the American embassy, a certain Crow, hired him as his paid agent demanding that Ismail collect information on activities by counterrevolutionary gangs in various parts of the country and organize bomb attacks and acts of sabotage in the city.

• Members of the American embassy staff brought in photos, hand-granades, and mines from Pakistan which they distributed to the Djemal-i-Islam grouping.

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• In August 19

# HOME NEWS

## Round the Soviet Union

**THE METHOD FOR BIOLOGICAL PURIFICATION INVENTED BY ODESSA UNIVERSITY IN THE UKRAINE HAS MANY ADVANTAGES: IT CAN BE USED FOR WATER POLLUTED WITH OIL, DYES AND BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS. There are two stages in the process. First, solid particles are separated; these organic substances are decomposed by microorganisms. After processing and drying the resulting sludge becomes fertilizer.**

**A LARGE RAILWAY BRIDGE OVER THE KAMA RIVER HAS BEEN OPENED. It links this country's two major railways—the Omsk and the Kubayhev lines. New plants of the Lower Kama production complex have been provided with quicker access to the Ural and Siberia.**

**"SVETLOMOR"—THE FIRST ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION MULTIPURPOSE CRAFT—STARTED MONITORING THE WATER AREA OF THE ILYCHIVSK SEAPORT, ODESSA REGION, UKRAINIAN SSR. Its primary task is to prevent the pollution of the water with oil products.**

**POWERFUL EXCAVATORS, HUE DUMP-TRUCKS AND OTHER UP-TO-DATE SOPHISTICATED EQUIPMENT ARE USED IN COAL MINING IN NERUVONGI (THE YAKUT AUTONOMOUS SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC). Here, as it was planned by the 26th CPSU Congress, the South Yakut territorial industrial complex continues to develop. The Maryangul coal basin is the second largest in the USSR after only the Kuznetsk basin in the east of the country.**

**THE VALLEY OF THE PRUT RIVER IN MOLDAVIA HAS BEEN DECLARED A PRESERVE. Swans, grey herons, European storks, cormorants and others populate the 130 hectares of marshy land here. The establishment of the preserve is part of the republican comprehensive programme for a revival and protection of the flora and fauna in the republic. At present, Moldavia has 17 preserves.**

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

### SOVIET UNION'S ECONOMIC POTENTIAL

The Soviet Union as a whole and its every Union republic have accumulated a tremendous economic potential. The national wealth in 1981 reached 2,000,000 million rubles (gold, minerals and forests excluded)—a threefold growth over 1965. Fixed assets are now evaluated at 1,850,000 million rubles as against 600,000 million rubles in 1965. The fixed assets double every ten years. Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan doubled their fixed assets in eight years. Byelorussia, Moldavia, Tajikistan and Armenia needed nine years to achieve this. The growth in fixed assets and their improvement through restructuring have largely contributed to the development of socialism in these republics.

In the 60 years of Soviet power Soviet industry has increased its output by 500 times, or from one to 20 per cent in world figures.

Many republics show industrial performance hundreds of times higher than the whole USSR in 1922. Georgia alone in 1981 produced 20 times as much electricity as the whole country in 1922. Georgia is also responsible for one-third of Soviet electric locomotives and many other figures not cited in POLITIKOBSKOYE SANOGRANOVANIE.

### HOW OLD IS MOSCOW?

An unusual opinion on this topic is put forward in VECIERNAYA MOSKVA by Professor A. Prokudin-shchik, who is Doctor of History.

Moscow is mentioned for the first time in the chronicles of 1147. This well-known and long-established fact provides the starting point for our capital's history.

However, the 18th-century "Guide to Moscow Aniquities and Places of Interest" by L. Maximovich has the following entry:

"According to many chronicles, Moscow was built by Oleg, ruler of Igol' Rito, on his way to Kiev from



## A FIRST NIGHT IN PREPARATION

When the singer puts on costume, it should inspire her to give a great performance. Every costume-maker is aware of this.

Photo by Georgi Strelkov



A moment during the first night of Prudokov's opera, "Belizant in the Monastery", at the Bolshoi Theatre.

Natalya Davydova

## BELARUS IN THE RICE FIELDS

Rice growers have received a reliable new agricultural machine—in the form of the multipurpose Belarus tractor. The first batch of these machines has been dispatched to this country's farms from the Minsk Tractor Works amalgamation in Byelorussia.

The need for the serial production of such tractors has long been evident. Conventional wheel and caterpillar tractors are not fit to operate in water-flooded fields. The new machines

will contribute towards higher labour productivity, lower costs and will facilitate better growing conditions for the growers.

### Power giant by the sea

Assemblymen have started to erect the body of a four-metrehigh tall machine hall at the Rostov Atomic Power Station. In the southern Russian Federation,

The scale of construction at the Rostov station grows with every passing day. The station is built according to a standard

plan. It will be completely identical to stations at Zapovednye and Belazovye and elsewhere and, consequently, will be one of the first achievements in a new stage in the development of atomic power engineering marked by the construction of a series of similar power stations.

By the end of the present five-year plan in 1985, this first one-million kW block of the station will be generating electricity for the USSR United Power Grid. The Rostov station will improve electricity supplies to the whole of the Northern Caucasus and will thus speed up the economic development of this major industrial region.

Nogorod, passed through those places where Moscow now stands and its every town goes on, the Great Russian Palace, Yuri Vladimirovich, came into possession of these places and renamed the building of the town on, to be more accurate, built it again on the same spot."

As we see, notes A. Prokudin-shchik, the guidebook gives historical backing for dating the appearance of Moscow and the well-known date fails yet additional confirmation here. At the same time, however, the author suggests that 882 might be quite feasible as a foundation date for our city. If this were true Moscow would be 1,100 years old this year.

It is difficult to believe of course that Moscow appeared as early as this—but Oleg's 882 campaign is written about in the most ancient of Russian chronicles. In this way, concludes the professor, the archaelogical evidence testifying to the most ancient origin of our capital lends something unexpected confirmation.

## ECOLOGICAL PROGRAMME FOR DONBASS

Many papers discuss the problem of ecology in major cities. In the Donetsk Region's administrative centre [in the Ukraine] and their solutions to these problems is the subject of an article in SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA.

A man must know beforehand or forever, the consequences of what is going to do and not so as to bring about a minimum impact—no damage, all in ideal case. This is the aim of the "Donbas" programme, devised in the Ukraine. The programme includes everything—things to be built, where grass lawns will be, etc. Neither does it neglect the problems of cars and trucks. In a word, this is a long-term complex programme.

A computer will immediately prompt where the situation has gone bad, and where trouble could be ex-

pected. The programme was compiled with the participation of more than 30 scientific establishments and enterprises from the Ukraine, Moldavia, Kazakhstan, the Urals and Siberia.

## OASES AT THE FOOT OF MOUNTAINS

A major canal dug in the north of the Issyk-Kul Region has brought to life a new oasis. As a result, the large grain farmers in this region of the Kirghiz Republic have been provided with an additional five hundred hectares of previously arid land.

Dozens of such canals have appeared this year in the valleys and plateaus of the Tien Shan Area. Kirghiz irrigation engineers have made a present of fifteen thousand hectares of irrigated land to agriculturalists. Operations to ensure next year's harvest are already underway and involve the Papan reservoir which is one of the largest in the republic, a large number of new stationary and mobile pumping stations and distribution canals. Water is also now provided from watercourses. It comes from deep newly drilled wells.

The rapid growth of the irrigation complexes in Kirghizia meant that the monitoring system had to be brought up to date. The irrigation now have automatic machines, remote control installations and computers at their disposal. Mechanized irrigation has been introduced over one-tenth of the irrigated fields in the republic.

## The taming of the sands

A 200-hectare tract of sandy land in the northern Black Sea coastal area has been planted with young trees by Kirghiz farmers.

Attempts to stop the sand encroaching on fertile land were first made in the last century. But it is only today that tangible results have become possible. Agronomists have worked out methods for growing saplings in the loose sand and have introduced easily adaptable trees and vines into the area.

The Kherson experience of planting trees on sand dunes is being used by experts in many countries as part of international courses for "Reinforcing Moving Sands".

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one-million kW block of the station will be generating electricity for the USSR United Power Grid. The Rostov station will improve electricity supplies to the whole of the Northern Caucasus and will thus speed up the economic development of this major industrial region.

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It is difficult to believe of course that Moscow appeared as early as this—but Oleg's 882 campaign is written about in the most ancient of Russian chronicles. In this way, concludes the professor, the archaelogical evidence testifying to the most ancient origin of our capital lends something unexpected confirmation.

An energetic personality is perhaps one capable of uniting many people and of leading them, of imposing his or her opinion to the customary norms. Please comment.

The ability to engage in bold action, and Ibragimbekov, to take things upon oneself is wonderful in some cases, though it can do irreparable damage to others. A "superdetermined" personality may even destroy the whole world for today there are more than enough technological means to do this. In the past century progressive Russian critical thought dreamt of active hero for our literature. At the same time, noted the writer, a hero of quite a different kind appeared from the pens of 19th-century writers—he was weak, bess, double-faced, seldom capable of decisive action, rarely meeting to insult or injury. This, I believe, is the fact that their genius, foreseen a situation when ill-judged action by one man could entail catastrophic consequences.

This is why, concluded the writer, though I value strongly independence and realistic personalities, I highly underestimate how important it is for some not to be overbearing, for independence not to be overbearing, for decisiveness not to be considered

# HOME NEWS

Editorial  
Age, No. 41272  
Date

## Places to visit



## Polytechnical Museum is 110 years old

The Polytechnical Museum is 110 years old. To mark the anniversary the museum, the oldest science promotion establishment in our capital, has arranged new displays. The private collections lent by Muscovites are of particular interest: for instance, the rickshaw mechanism and mechanical music pieces from the collection of Sergei Obraztsov, the director of the Puppet Theatre (upper left photo), the 18th-century red copper kettle belonging to V. Rezvaya (upper right photo), and the collection of Bulgarian bells belonging to writer Vladimir Solonkin. Numerous exhibits, including one made by Popov: means of communication and automobiles, see a laser in action, holographic pictures, space capsules and many other things. Thousands of exhibits speak, move, calculate, take pictures and record sound.

One-fifth of the items on display reflect the history of national and world science and technology; for instance, the collection of 200 microscopes of all countries, starting with the 17th century; radio receivers, including one made by Popov; means of communication and automobiles.

Numerous consultants, specialists and guides are available to answer visitors' questions. About 1,100 thousand people visit the museum annually.

## 1983—YEAR OF THE BOAR

In some Asian countries, the years are counted on the basis of a 12-year cycle. Each year is considered as being "mixed" by legend as God Symbols of the lunar calendar.

In Japan, for instance, the answer to the question how old someone is will most likely be answered by something like: "He was born in the year of the Dragon", or "...in the year of the Tiger". 1983 is said to be the year of the Boar.

The present year will be a year of change. According to Japanese legend, Yumi Takada, there will be changes in women's fashions. The popular colours will be light and dark blue.

It tells of the life and work of this outstanding Russian naturalist, founder of the Russian School of microbiology and an originator of the theory of immunity, gerontology and of several other important areas of research. On display are some works published during Mechnikov's lifetime, his autographs, personal effects, laboratory tools, and family photos.

Also on view is Mechnikov's personal copy of his famous monograph, "Immunity to Infectious Diseases", which won him a Nobel Prize in 1908.

## OF INTEREST

The Chukchi settlements on the shores of the Arctic Ocean are often visited by the lords of the Arctic—white bears. Recently a 15-year-old bear-cub stayed for several days in the regional centre, the Shmidt-Mys settlement. At first he did not risk emerging from behind bushes near the shore where he was "spoiled". But later, having appreciated the benevolence of

adults and children who visited him, he took heart and began roaming the streets of the settlement and even stayed in a doorframe of a multi-story house. Only the local dogs pestered him. Evidently he took offence and after a week's stay disappeared. In the ice floes shaved by the wind to the shore.

On the eve of the New Year, one offshoot of Father Frost, having visited the most distant parts of the Soviet Union, brought presents for small children. They sang attractive songs and carols and led merrymaking around huge Christmas trees put up in the squares of many cities. Our correspondent took this picture of the Father Frost during some off-duty minutes.

## Science and technology

### TRAVELLING KITCHEN-GARDEN

Polar expeditions can now take along a miniature garden in the form of hothouse beds which will produce several crops of vegetables and berries a year. It has been invented at the Research Agrophysics Institute, in Leningrad.

The new units, now being produced on a large scale, are small metal crates filled with soil made by using special processes. Three to four such crates placed together make a bed. Humidity, temperature and lighting are monitored automatically. Such beds can grow tomatoes, cucumbers, strawberries, grapes and even wheat.

The units can be adopted into a small-size travel kitchen-garden or into a large complex for growing garden crops all the year round. In areas suffering from bad weather and desert land of regions beyond the Arctic Circle, such gardens could be handy in small-scale gardening. Industrialists could make use of them to grow new varieties of crops. Each square meter of such a hothouse produces no less than 20 kilograms of tomatoes, cucumbers and other garden produce in over two to two-and-a-half months.

Such figures—and there are many more which could be cited—show that only now is continuing the USSR's economic development over the past sixty years has been dynamic and stable. The Soviet Union's share in world industrial production has grown from one to 20 per cent as a result.

A similar situation is found in the social field. The Soviet Union is the first country to completely do away with unemployment. In the number of doctors and scientists and in the accessibility of all kinds of education, medical treatment and recreation it is without equal in the world. No country has such low rents and such cheap public transport.

It is indicative that the Soviet Central Asian republics which had no establishments at higher learning of their own 60 years ago, are now ahead of many developed capitalist countries in the relative numbers of their students.

The Soviet Union has many socio-economic achievements to its credit. But we consider there could be more of them. And the recent Party decisions and the 1983 Plan approved by the Supreme Soviet are geared to this end. Setting the national economy on a path of more intensive and efficient production is a condition vital to the implementation of the Plan.

Why are we not satisfied with our present rates of growth—we have, after all, doubled industrial production in 10 years and doubled real per capita income in 15 years!

The living is still relatively expensive. Within the temple precincts black polished ceramic abards were found as well as clay figurines of animals and creatures which show that the ancient Armenians knew how to model their vessels and sacrifice altars. Within the temple precincts black polished ceramic abards were found as well as clay figurines of animals and creatures which show that the ancient Armenians knew how to model their vessels and sacrifice altars. Within the temple precincts black polished ceramic abards were found as well as clay figurines of animals and creatures which show that the ancient Armenians knew how to model their vessels and sacrifice altars.

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Also on view is Mechnikov's personal copy of his famous monograph, "Immunity to Infectious Diseases", which won him a Nobel Prize in 1908.

Along the entire length of the northern border of the Soviet Union, the most difficult roads were obtained through high, labour-producing, steep roads. So the population of the region will mean a considerable improvement in living standards.

At present, the 1983 Plan envisages the construction of 1,000 km of new roads in the northern border region.

## VIEWPOINT

### ACCELERATION

Alexander GUBER

It is difficult of course to compare the present-day Soviet economy to what it was in 1922 when the Soviet Union was first formed. The impressive growth figures will say little to the reader abroad. The rest of the world too, he would say, has not been standing still. True, humanity has travelled a long path over the past 60 years.

But here is one noteworthy figure. In 1922 the Soviet Union's per capita industrial production was also three times less than the world average. Now we supersede the continuously increased average world figure by three and a half times.

In 1922 the USSR power stations produced less electricity than was produced by Cyprus, Bahrain or El Salvador last year. Now the USSR takes second place in the world after the USA.

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# ENTERTAINMENT

## PROFILES

# GEORGI POLONSKY



It all began with verse. As a music-former, Georgi wrote a composition about Alekseyevsky endowing it with his own verse, with which he won a contest at Moscow University. Then, quite by chance, he met producer Natan Bykov, who introduced him to the Students' Theatre at the University. Another chance occurrence helped him on his way — the theatre urgently needed a play to stage and, since nothing suitable was found, Polonsky had to write it himself. Thus, twenty years ago, Georgi, who was a student of a teacher's training college, became the author of the dramatic poem, "I Have But One Heart" which was staged by Sergei Vukovitch. Polonsky hadn't given up writing poetry — there

## FACTS and EVENTS

**Exhibitions.** A show entitled "12th-20th-Century Masterpieces of Norwegian Decorative and Applied Art" has opened at the Hermitage, in Leningrad. The 150 items on view are drawn from three museum complexes

**Art from Georgia in Moscow**



An illustration to the Georgian epic "Kartlis Deda".

An illustration to M. Dzhavakhetishvili's novel, "Kvach Kvechashvili", telling of an adventurer who lived in Georgia in the early 20th century.

To coincide with the first performance of the play "The Love of Bicorn" by Georgian writer Nodar Dumbadze at the Pushkin Theatre, a show of works by Georgian artist Iossi Satsuradze has been brought to Moscow. One of them, dedicated to Pushkin, was presented by the

artist to the theatre. Questioned about his interest in Pushkin, Satsuradze answered: "Pushkin was obsessed with Georgia. A perfect indication of his sentiment was his verse about our land. I wanted my pictures to reflect the gratitude and love people have for this great Russian poet."

The show features a series of illustrations to literary works by Shota Rustaveli, the outstanding medieval Georgian philosopher and poet, and to the tales of the mythical hero Amiran who gifted fire to people after he had seized it from the gods.

Gennadii RENINSKAYA

## BOOKS FROM CUBA

Cuba's national holiday — Liberation Day — is being marked by a ten-day exhibition of Cuban books at the Library for Foreign Languages in Moscow. The library has mounted an exhibition of books and illustrations — "Modern Cuban Poetry and Prose" — featuring publications of the 1960s.

In this country Cuban fiction is published in 17 languages.

## 'THE GADFLY' AS A BALLET

The "Russian Winter" Arts Festival in Moscow is abundant in first-night performances. One of these took place at the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre which staged "Riviera", a new ballet by Suleiman Tsinisadze.

Having graduated Polonsky spent several years teaching English at a Moscow school.

It was also that Yuri Zavadsky produced Polonsky's chronicle, "Two Evasions to May" of the Moscow Theatre.

Although I was a teacher, I was always seriously tempted to start reading how to write plays in earnest, Polonsky recalls. He enrolled for a course of the workshop run by Louis Olschinsky. His graduation scenario was the movie, "Lo's Live Till Monday", which was filmed by Stanislav Rojtberg. The film has had a long life and has been tremendously successful — it received the Gold Prize of the Fourth Moscow International Film Festival. This is a film about a school, its teachers, and schoolchildren, and about who has a right to teach and why. The Nazi tribute Polonsky paid to the school theme was a series of scripts for films "Transluded from English" and "A Key Not to Be Passed On" jointly with Natacha Dollova. He also wrote the plays, "An Escape to Greudau", and "Drama Because of Lyrics".

When I gave up teaching at school, I discovered that I could still play a useful part in education by writing film scripts and plays, says Polonsky. His plays and scripts were highly controversial. I made friends with other wonderful teachers and I often addressed audiences at schools, the same time as remaining anonymous.

Maxim ZEMNOV

Photo by the author

Igor KAZENOV

Photo by the author